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Terms	Documents
(finger\$ or biometr\$) and (chang\$ with (course or trajector\$))	17

Database:

US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
US Patents Full-Text Database
US OCR Full-Text Database
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Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search:

L20

Refine Search

Recall Text

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Search History

DATE: Sunday, January 09, 2005 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

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result set

DB=EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=OR

L20 (finger\$ or biometr\$) and (chang\$ with (course or trajector\$)) 17 L20

DB=USPT; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=OR

L19 L17 and (finger\$) 3 L19

L18 L17 and (auto\$ with activat\$) 2 L18

L17 L11 or 6810310.pn. 3 L17

L16 L11 and (flight with (traject\$ or direction)) 1 L16

L15 L11 and (correct\$ with direction) 0 L15

L14 L11 and (chang\$ with direction) 0 L14

L13 L11 and (chang\$ with (course or trajector\$)) 0 L13

L12 L11 and finger\$ 2 L12

L11 6559769.pn. or 6675095.pn. 2 L11

L10 L9 and (head\$ with feed\$) 5 L10

L9 360/261.3.ccls. 75 L9

<u>L8</u>	L6 and (hard\$ adj2 (drive or disk))	0	<u>L8</u>
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<u>L6</u>	((head\$ with feed\$) same (resin\$ or mold\$)) and (tape with drive)	17	<u>L6</u>
<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES;</i>			
<i>OP=OR</i>			
<u>L5</u>	L4 and (hard\$ adj2 (drive or disk))	15	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	((head\$ with feed\$) same (resin\$ or mold\$)) and @pd<=20010914	2741	<u>L4</u>
<i>DB=USPT; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
<u>L3</u>	L2 and l1	0	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	360/?ccls.	1621	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	((head\$ with feed\$) same (resin\$ or mold\$)) and @ad<=20010914	1477	<u>L1</u>

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L20: Entry 1 of 17

File: JPAB

Jun 24, 2004

PUB-NO: JP02004178584A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 2004178584 A

TITLE: INPUT METHOD OF SECURITY CODE BY TOUCH SCREEN FOR ACCESSING FUNCTION, DEVICE OR SPECIFIC PLACE, AND DEVICE FOR EXECUTING THE METHOD

PUBN-DATE: June 24, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

GAUTHEY, DARRYL

FARINE, PIERRE ANDRE

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

ASULAB SA

APPL-NO: JP2003386402

APPL-DATE: November 17, 2003

PRIORITY-DATA: 2002CH-1990 (November 26, 2002)

INT-CL (IPC): G06 F 3/03; G04 G 1/00; G08 C 17/00

ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an input method of a security code by a touch screen (5) of an electronic device such as a watch (1) for accessing a specific function, device or a prescribed place.

SOLUTION: The touch screen is provided with a control key which can be started by a manual operation of a user by a finger or a stylus. The respective keys are connected with a microprocessor unit of the electronic device. The finger or the stylus is placed on a key of the touch screen expressing a first gauge mark as a code to be inputted, the finger or the stylus is transferred from the key of the first gauge mark to a key of a second gauge mark on specific trajectories (d1, d2), the finger or the stylus is remained to be placed on the second gauge mark for a prescribed period, or a change of the trajectories of the finger in a key area of the second gauge mark to be inputted is detected, the finger is transferred from the key of the second gauge mark to a key of a third gauge mark on specific trajectories (d3, d4), an input code is confirmed and the finger or the stylus is detached from the touch screen for accessing the function, the device and the specific place.

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L20: Entry 2 of 17

File: JPAB

Apr 8, 1994

PUB-NO: JP406095659A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 06095659 A

TITLE: KEYBOARD DEVICE AND CONTROL METHOD

PUBN-DATE: April 8, 1994

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

WATANABE, KEISUKE

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

YAMAHA CORP

APPL-NO: JP04242353

APPL-DATE: September 10, 1992

US-CL-CURRENT: 84/723; 84/730

INT-CL (IPC): G10C 3/12; G10H 1/34

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To improve the operability of performance and the expressing power of the performance by providing a pressure sensing means for detecting the pressure acting in the direction perpendicular to the guide surface of a key board and controlling various music sounds by rolling the key during the course of a key touch stroke at the time of a key touch.

CONSTITUTION: The key guide 5 consists of an outsert molding 13 having the front end of a key frame or other member as a core material 12, pressure sensitive rubber 14 provided on both surfaces thereof and a surface film 15. The flanks on both sides of the molding 13 are provided with a pair of electrodes 11. The resistance of the pressure sensitive rubber 14 decreases in correspondence to the pressing force and the electrodes 11 conduct to each other when the pressure sensitive rubber is pressed. As a result, the pressure applied on the pressure sensitive rubber 14 is detected. Detection signals are obtd. from the left and right pressures when the key is vibrated in a transverse direction at this time. The size of the pitch of the signal output is freely regulated by the finger operation; for example, the free control of the speed change of vibrato or a change in depth is possible during the course of the key touch.

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L20: Entry 3 of 17

File: JPAB

Nov 29, 1989

PUB-NO: JP401296399A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 01296399 A

TITLE: METHOD AND DEVICE FOR OPENING/CLOSING DOOR OF AUTOMATIC TELLER MACHINE

PUBN-DATE: November 29, 1989

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

SHIROKAI, YASUO

KAWACHI, KATSUTOSHI

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

HITACHI LTD

APPL-NO: JP63125988

APPL-DATE: May 25, 1988

US-CL-CURRENT: 49/138

INT-CL (IPC): G07D 9/00

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To eliminate the possibility of the finger, etc., of a user being caught in the door of an automatic teller machine so as to improve the safety of the machine by causing the door to make closing motions at a specific speed to an intermediate point of the closing stroke from the opened state and at a slower speed thereafter.

CONSTITUTION: A drive motor 13 is equipped with a gear 13a which is meshed with a gear 12a provided on one end side of the door 12 and, when the motor 13 is driven, the gear 12a rotates around its central part 12b acting as a fulcrum and the door 12 opens or closes. When a note sensor 14 detects the notes exist in an inlet/outlet section 11 at the time of a defrayal transaction, a main control section 15 opens the door 12 by driving the motor 13 at a high speed. Upon detecting that the user receives the notes, the section 15 closes the door 12 by driving the motor 13 at a speed equivalent to the speed for opening the door 12. When the door 12 is closed to a half way of the closing stroke in the course of the closing motion, an opened/closed angle sensor 16 detects it and changes the motor 13 driving speed to a slower speed so that the door 12 can be closed at a slower speed.

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L20: Entry 4 of 17

File: JPAB

Nov 15, 1986

PUB-NO: JP361258444A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 61258444 A

TITLE: WAFER POSITION DETECTING DEVICE

PUBN-DATE: November 15, 1986

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

UKAJI, TAKAO

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

CANON INC

APPL-NO: JP60099507

APPL-DATE: May 13, 1985

US-CL-CURRENT: 438/17

INT-CL (IPC): H01L 21/68; B65H 7/14

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To conduct securely a detection of the position of each wafer and a detection of the aging of the wafer carrying mechanism by a wafer position detecting device in a simple constitution by a method wherein the device is provided with a parallel shifting mechanism for the wafer optical path.

CONSTITUTION: A laser beam 2 to be emitted from a laser light source 1 is made to refract by a rotating glass plate 3 to be provided as the luminous flux parallel shifting means for the laser optical path and after the course thereof is changed, the laser beam 2 is emitted by a reflecting mirror 4 in parallel to wafers 7 or a finger 5. The rotating glass plate 3 can be made to rotate toward arbitrary positions and the control unit is capable of knowing the angles to be made to rotate. A carrier stand 9 is made to shift to the upper direction higher than the position of a photosensor 8 in a state that the finger 5 is made to contract, the state between the reflecting mirror 4 and the photosensor 8 is set into such a state that a wafer alone of the wafers 7, which is placed on the finger 5, exists between them, the glass plate 3 is made to rotate, the angle of rotation at the time the output of the photosensor begins falling is memorized, the center in the thickness direction of the wafer 7 is calculated and the position of the finger 5 is calculated from the value of the center calculated. Then, the wafer 7 on the finger 5 is removed and the position of the desired wafer and the position of the wafer to be located under the lower side of the desired wafer are found out.

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L20: Entry 5 of 17

File: JPAB

Jun 30, 1982

PUB-NO: JP357104924A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 57104924 A

TITLE: ORIGINAL CARRYING DEVICE

PUBN-DATE: June 30, 1982

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

SAITO, TOSHIO

WAKATSUKI, SUSUMU

KOJIMA, HEIICHIRO

ASAKA, NOBORU

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

FUJI XEROX CO LTD

APPL-NO: JP55181289

APPL-DATE: December 23, 1980

US-CL-CURRENT: 271/265.02; 355/75

INT-CL (IPC): G03B 27/62; B65H 5/06; G03G 15/00; G03G 15/04

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To increase the copying speed for a number of copy sheets, by varying the length of an original circulating route in accordance with the size of the original.

CONSTITUTION: The size of an original inserted through an original insertion slit 12 is detected by a sensor 21. Then fingers 2~6 are selectively opened and closed according to the size of the original. The original passes through on an exposure platen 17, and its course is changed by those fingers. Thus the original circulates its course several times to complete the copying of a number of copy sheets. After this, the original is discharged onto a discharged paper tray 11 with the release of the fingers.

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L19: Entry 1 of 3

File: USPT

Oct 26, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6810310 B1

TITLE: Anti-terrorist aircraft pilot sensor system and method

Detailed Description Text (3):

FIG. 1 illustrates a schematic of an exemplary anti-terrorist aircraft pilot sensor system, or simply, pilot sensor system 10. The pilot sensor system 10 includes a pilot sensor 12. The pilot sensor 12 is operatively coupled to an input component 14 that provides data input for activation and deactivation of the pilot sensor 12. For example, the input component 14 can be a keypad with alphanumeric keys that are configured to accept user inputs, such as, a code in order to activate or deactivate the pilot sensor 12. The input component 14 can also be audio or video, bar code reader, microphone, camera, thermal imager, eye retinal scanner or any combination thereof, for inputting a code to activate the pilot sensor 12. The pilot sensor 12 comprises a sensor or a plurality of sensors 16 that sense various biometric and/or physiological information of at least one of a pilot and co-pilot of the aircraft. Fingerprints or eye retina patterns are non-limiting examples of biometric information sensed by the sensors 16. The sensors 16 can also measure physiological parameters, such as heart rate, blood pressure, pulse, and the like. The sensors 16 can be specific to the parameters sensed, such as a biometric sensor 18 or a physiological sensor 20. The biometric sensor 18 senses biometric parameters, such as, fingerprints, eye retina patterns, and the like. The physiological sensor 20 senses physiological parameters such as heart rate, blood pressure, pulse, or even adrenaline levels, and the like.

Detailed Description Text (8):

FIGS. 3 and 4 illustrate exemplary embodiments of pilot sensors 300 and 400. The embodiment of FIG. 3 is a pilot sensor 300 in the form of a glove 310. It is also contemplated that a pair of gloves (not shown) can be employed in an embodiment. The glove 310 includes a physiological sensor (vital function sensor) 312 and a biometric sensor (identification sensor) 314. The sensors can be placed at various locations on the glove 310 that are conducive to sensing the parameters. In one embodiment, the biometric sensor 312 can be located proximate to at least one finger tip to sense a fingerprint. The physiological sensor 314, in one embodiment, can be located proximate to the wrist to sense a pulse. It is contemplated that the location of the sensors will depend on the type of sensor employed. A cord 216 can be coupled to the glove 310 to operatively couple the glove 310 to the aircraft central processor unit (not shown). The cord 316 can be adapted for connection and ... disconnection to the input component (not shown) or other peripherals, such as a power source, battery charger, aircraft systems, and the like.

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☒ 1. Document ID: US 6810310 B1

L17: Entry 1 of 3

File: USPT

Oct 26, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6810310

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6810310 B1

TITLE: Anti-terrorist aircraft pilot sensor system and method

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Abstract	Claims	Keywords	Drawings
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 6675095 B1

L17: Entry 2 of 3

File: USPT

Jan 6, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6675095

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6675095 B1

TITLE: On-board apparatus for avoiding restricted air space in non-overriding mode

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Abstract	Claims	Keywords	Drawings
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☐ 3. Document ID: US 6559769 B2

L17: Entry 3 of 3

File: USPT

May 6, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6559769

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6559769 B2

TITLE: Early warning real-time security system

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Abstract	Claims	Keywords	Drawings
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Terms	Documents
L11 or 6810310.pn.	3

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L18: Entry 2 of 2

File: USPT

May 6, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6559769 B2

TITLE: Early warning real-time security system

Brief Summary Text (12):

The preferred embodiment of the present invention is applicable to an automobile and other mobile vehicle, and comprises a plurality of video cameras disposed at strategic locations in or on the automobile so that events may be documented in real-time for analysis at a plurality of remote control sites. It is contemplated that all of such plurality of cameras will be clandestinely disposed in and about a mobile vehicle or that a token number thereof will be conspicuously disposed to serve a twofold purpose. First, upon noticing the plurality of conspicuously-disposed cameras, an intruder or an incipient intruder may be dissuaded from actually intruding upon the vehicle. Second, if an intruder is not and, indeed, will not be dissuaded from intruding, then the plurality of conspicuous cameras are apt to be manually disabled while the plurality of clandestine cameras provide a real-time video stream that captures the intruder's activities. It will be understood that the plurality of digital cameras and the like--both conspicuous and clandestine--may be either manually activated by the authorized vehicle operator, automatically activated by the authorized operator initiating a trigger event, or automatically be in an "always-on" condition.

Detailed Description Text (15):

It will accordingly be understood that the present invention relates to a security system that affords a synergy of real-time audio visual, full-motion continuous remote monitoring and analysis. Alternatively, the present invention teaches a real-time audio visual, full-motion continuous remote monitoring and analysis methodology that is activated either manually or via a predefined trigger event. For instance, activation may be manually triggered by the operator of an automobile feeling threatened by an approaching stranger. Activation may also be manually triggered by such driver imminently entering a parking garage late at night when few cars remain in the garage. On the other hand, it is contemplated by the present invention that activation may be triggered by a loud noise or by a sudden movement. Hence, a burglar breaking a car window or perhaps a sound indicating a collision between two automobiles or another loud sound or noise could constitute a trigger event as contemplated by the present invention. As another illustration, an automatic trigger event might be a deviation from a driver's normal driving habits or the driver not operating the automobile.

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L12: Entry 2 of 2

File: USPT

May 6, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6559769

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6559769 B2

TITLE: Early warning real-time security system

DATE-ISSUED: May 6, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Anthony; Eric	Sugar Land	TX	77479	
Phillips; Joseph	Houston	TX	77045	

APPL-NO: 10/ 007944 [\[PALM\]](#)

DATE FILED: December 7, 2001

PARENT-CASE:

RELATED APPLICATIONS This application claims priority based upon Provisional U.S. Application Ser. No. 60/326,258 filed Oct. 1, 2001.

INT-CL: [07] G08 B 13/00

US-CL-ISSUED: 340/574; 340/541, 340/573.4, 340/517, 340/506, 340/426, 340/990, 348/151, 348/153, 382/115

US-CL-CURRENT: 340/574; 340/426.1, 340/506, 340/517, 340/541, 340/573.4, 340/990, 348/151, 348/153, 382/115

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 340/541, 340/576, 340/573.1, 340/573.4, 340/517, 340/521, 340/531, 340/522, 340/999, 340/506, 340/574, 340/426, 348/152, 348/153, 348/148, 348/156, 348/154, 348/159, 348/161, 348/143, 348/135, 348/151, 89/61.05, 367/93, 706/933, 382/115, 382/118, 382/100, 382/103

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Search Selected

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PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>4644845</u>	February 1987	Garehime, Jr.	89/41.05
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>4963962</u>	October 1990	Kruegle	348/151
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>5111290</u>	May 1992	Gutierrez	348/143
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>5334974</u>	August 1994	Simms	340/990

<input type="checkbox"/> <u>5396227</u>	March 1995	Carroll et al.	340/825.36
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<input type="checkbox"/> <u>5546071</u>	August 1996	Zdunich	340/541
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<input type="checkbox"/> <u>5666157</u>	September 1997	Aviv	348/152
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>5689442</u>	November 1997	Swanson et al.	380/241
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<input type="checkbox"/> <u>5712830</u>	January 1998	Ross et al.	367/93
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<input type="checkbox"/> <u>5886738</u>	March 1999	Hollenbeck et al.	348/151
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>5914675</u>	June 1999	Tognazzini	340/989
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>5986543</u>	November 1999	Johnson	340/426
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<input type="checkbox"/> <u>6181373</u>	January 2001	Coles	348/158
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<input type="checkbox"/> <u>6259475</u>	July 2001	Ramachandran	348/148
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>6259476</u>	July 2001	Greene	348/151
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<input type="checkbox"/> <u>6275773</u>	August 2001	Lemelson	701/301
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>2001/0005804</u>	June 2001	Rayner	348/135

ART-UNIT: 2632

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Lee; Benjamin

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Harrison & Egbert

ABSTRACT:

An early-warning security system for monitoring and tracking in real-time the activities and movements associated with prescribed personnel, personal property, mobile vehicles, and buildings. The system comprises a plurality of in situ local

controllers having a microprocessor and a coordinated plurality of conspicuous and clandestine digital video cameras for continuously producing digital audio and visual signals, uplinking such signals via a suitable wireless telecommunications device to a satellite, general packet radio service, the Internet, intranet or extranet, and then downlinking these signals to a plurality of control centers for recording and analysis thereof. Uplinking of these digital signals may occur continuously or may be activated by a manual or predefined trigger event. Preventative or remedial action is immediately taken when perturbations from normal behavior or activities are observed in the recorded audio and visual signals.

72 Claims, 10 Drawing figures

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L12: Entry 2 of 2

File: USPT

May 6, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6559769 B2

TITLE: Early warning real-time security system

Detailed Description Text (27):

Also depicted in FIG. 7 is streaming media server 270 which stores recorded video clips for streaming to designated Web sites. Authorized personnel may access this information, once proper authentication has been confirmed. Such authentication may be achieved via passwords, encryption, confirming predetermined biometrics information or a combination thereof. It will be understood that biometrics refers to several evolving technologies that identify an individual based upon measurement of a plurality of the individual's physical characteristics of body parts. Thus, it is contemplated that biometrics authentication in conjunction with the present invention include measurement of fingerprints, facial geometry, retina, hand shape and surface patterns, etc. The present invention, of course, enables authorized personnel to access recorded and uploaded video streaming information and the like via a plurality of devices at a plurality of locations--both permanent and mobile.

Detailed Description Text (45):

According to the preferred embodiment, a plurality of users interact with the plurality of locally situated mobile units. Likewise, a plurality of operators and subscribers interact with the plurality of data/control centers. At a control center, an operator is preferably sufficiently skilled to evaluate and analyze the incoming realtime video and preferably audio information, and, if necessary, promptly initiate appropriate remedial action. Of course, integral to such remedial action is having the infrastructure in place to contact geographically-placed law enforcement personnel or the like. It will be appreciated that inherent in such operator's effective interaction with the system of the present invention, is access to a plethora of authorized and predefined activities. Of course, the operator's first activity is to gain legitimate access to the system via a conventional login/logout process that includes a password and may also include a plurality of personal characteristics or the like that are reconciled with a biometrics database. Such biometric database stores such data as facial characteristics, finger prints, voice prints, retina scan, etc. Once granted access to the system, the operator will view incoming information from a plurality of mobile units and associated alert parameters. Contemplated operator activities comprise exercising streaming control; viewing geographical location (on a suitable United States map) associated with an alert; searching for previously stored alert video information or other relevant video information useful for interpreting incoming video streams for a particular subscriber; replaying alert videos if needed for proper early-warning analysis or the like; viewing user activity history; viewing subscriber account history.

Detailed Description Text (47):

Several subscriber functions are provided preferably accessed through a Web interface enabled by conventional browser software or the like. First, a subscriber must gain legitimate access to the system via a conventional login/logout process that includes a password and may also include a plurality of personal characteristics or the like that are reconciled with a biometrics database. Such

biometric database stores the such data as facial characteristics, finger prints, voice prints, retina scan, etc. Once granted access to the system, the subscriber will view the plurality of vehicles being monitored and secured. Contemplated subscriber activities comprise polling remote mobile units for GPS information; viewing live video streams; viewing geographical location (on a suitable United States map) associated with an alert; searching for previously stored alert video information or other relevant video information useful for interpreting incoming video streams for particular users; replaying alert videos if needed for proper early-warning analysis or the like; viewing user activity history; activating and deactivating alarms on a plurality of remote mobile units.

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L12: Entry 1 of 2

File: USPT

Jan 6, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6675095

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6675095 B1

TITLE: On-board apparatus for avoiding restricted air space in non-overriding mode

DATE-ISSUED: January 6, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Bird; David Glenn	Boulder	CO		
Janky; James M.	Los Altos	CA		

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Trimble Navigation, LTD	Sunnyvale	CA			02

APPL-NO: 10/ 016914 [\[PALM\]](#)

DATE FILED: December 15, 2001

INT-CL: [07] [G06 F 7/00](#), [G06 F 19/00](#)

US-CL-ISSUED: 701/301; 701/1, 701/200, 342/29, 342/357.17, 340/436, 340/961

US-CL-CURRENT: [701/301](#); [340/436](#), [340/961](#), [342/29](#), [342/357.17](#), [701/1](#), [701/200](#)

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 701/4, 701/3, 701/7, 701/9, 701/11, 701/14, 701/211, 701/213, 701/200, 701/207, 701/208, 701/214, 701/301, 701/1, 342/29, 342/36, 342/357.13, 342/357.17, 342/357.03, 342/357.1, 340/436, 340/961, 345/3.1, 375/220, 375/130

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Search Selected

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Clear

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
<input type="checkbox"/> 4817432	April 1989	Wallace et al.	342/362
<input type="checkbox"/> 5222152	June 1993	Fishbine et al.	327/283
<input type="checkbox"/> 5229764	July 1993	Matchett et al.	382/115
<input type="checkbox"/> 5230025	July 1993	Fishbine et al.	386/5.01
<input type="checkbox"/> 5259025	November 1993	Monroe et al.	382/187
<input type="checkbox"/> 5268963	December 1993	Monroe et al.	382/115
5280527	January 1994	Gullman et al.	713/184

<input type="checkbox"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5291560</u>	March 1994	Daugman	713/186
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5335288</u>	August 1994	Faulkner	705/75
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5363453</u>	November 1994	Gagne et al.	327/365
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5465142</u>	November 1995	Krumes et al.	382/177
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5483601</u>	January 1996	Faulkner et al.	73/602
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5872540</u>	February 1999	Casabona	384/115
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5883586</u>	March 1999	Tran et al.	340/945
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5886666</u>	March 1999	Schellenberg et al.	701/3
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5936552</u>	August 1999	Wichgers et al.	340/963
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>6021156</u>	February 2000	Wagner	382/117
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>6058135</u>	May 2000	Spliker	713/184
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>6112141</u>	August 2000	Briffe et al.	701/14
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>6133867</u>	October 2000	Eberwine et al.	342/29
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>6151497</u>	November 2000	Yee et al.	455/430
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>6161063</u>	December 2000	Deker	705/75
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>6185430</u>	February 2001	Yee et al.	455/519
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>6219376</u>	April 2001	Zhodzishsky	382/117
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>6225890</u>	May 2001	Murphy	713/184
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>6239743</u>	May 2001	Lennen	705/75
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>6385513</u>	May 2002	Murray et al.	701/14
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>6408180</u>	June 2002	McKenna et al.	455/431
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>6411806</u>	June 2002	Garner et al.	455/428
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>2002/0133294</u>	September 2002	Farmakis et al.	701/301

ART-UNIT: 3663

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Black; Thomas G.

ASSISTANT-EXAMINER: Mancho; Ronnie

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Tankhilevich; Boris G.

ABSTRACT:

A tamper-resistant apparatus located on board of an aircraft for avoiding a restricted air space (RAS) comprising: (a) a tamper-resistant restricted air space (TAP-RAS) database configured to include a set of coordinates that determines the RAS; and (b) a navigational processor configured to navigate the aircraft around the RAS, if a valid overriding command is not generated. The navigational processor includes: a Satellite Positioning System (SATPS) configured to substantially continuously obtain a set of real time position coordinates of the aircraft; a restricted airspace controller configured to receive a set of real time data

including the set of coordinates that determines the RAS, the set of real time position coordinates; and configured to analyze the set of real time data in order to substantially continuously generate a set of real time commands; and an aircraft controller configured to navigate the aircraft utilizing the real time set of commands around the RAS. The navigational processor is configured to navigate the aircraft in an overriding mode, if the valid overriding command is generated.

14 Claims, 12 Drawing figures

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L12: Entry 1 of 2

File: USPT

Jan 6, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6675095 B1

TITLE: On-board apparatus for avoiding restricted air space in non-overriding mode

Detailed Description Text (115):

In one embodiment of the present invention, the overriding processor 50 further includes a biometric authentication sensor configured to validate the overriding command. In one embodiment, the biometric authentication sensor 59 including an eye retina authentication sensor 52, a voice authentication sensor 54, a palm authentication sensor 56 can be implemented by using the biometrical sensors employed in the U.S. Pat. No. 6,225,890, issued to Murphy. The '890 patent discloses a system for restricting use of a vehicle by a selected vehicle operator to permitted time intervals and permitted vehicle travel corridors. The '890 patent is incorporated by reference herein. The '890 utilizes the biometrical sensors to identify the driver by a fingerprint, a facial scan, a retinal scan, or a voice sample, or any combination thereof. A particularly useful combination is the joint use of voice, since the person must be alive to speak, and a retinal or iris scan, since the person's face needs to be put in a particular space/location to operate the scanner, and such a position could require standing or bending over, each in a way that would be difficult to do with an unconscious person.

Detailed Description Text (116):

More specifically, U.S. Pat. No. 4,817,432, issued to Wallace et al, discloses an ultrasonic scanner for measuring the corneal thickness and axial length of a human eye that is presented to the system. U.S. Pat. No. 5,222,152; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,230,025, issued to Fishbine et al, disclose portable fingerprint scanning apparatus that optically scans, records and transmits fingerprint images over a wireless channel to a mobile unit for analysis and verification. U.S. Pat. No. 5,229,764, issued to Matchett et al, discloses a biometric authentication matrix that simultaneously identifies one or more biometric indicia, including thumbscan, digital photo, voiceprint and fingerprint(s). U.S. Pat. No. 5,259,025 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,268,963, issued to Monroe et al, disclose use of a card including facial representation, fingerprint, cursive signature, voice print and retinal eye scan for personal identification. U.S. Pat. No. 5,280,527, issued to Gulhman et al, discloses provision of a biometric system that receives and analyzes a token having a time varying code and including biometric information on a person's voiceprint, cursive signature, fingerprint and similar indicia. U.S. Pat. No. 5,291,560, issued to Daugman, discloses an iris scanner for an eye that provides an "optical fingerprint." U.S. Pat. No. 5,335,288 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,483,601, issued to Faulkner et al, disclose a system that receives and analyzes a silhouette of a person's hand, plus a scanned portion of the hand, for personal identification. U.S. Pat. No. 5,563,453, issued to Gagne et al, discloses a fingerprint identifier that uses a 24-byte code for storing this information. U.S. Pat. No. 5,469,506, issued to Berson et al, discloses provision of an identification card including biometric information, such as a fingerprint or a cursive signature on the alleged holder of the card; the holder's own biometric characteristics are scanned in and compared with the information contained on the card. U.S. Pat. No. 5,534,855, issued to Shockley et al, discloses a system that receives and analyzes biometric indicia to determine which tasks a person is authorized to perform. U.S. Pat. No. 5,579,909, issued to Deal, discloses use of a thumbprint scanning and recognition system to allow access to a locked box that may contain one or more dangerous

instruments, such as firearms or other weapons. U.S. Pat. No. 5,586,171, issued to McAllister et al, discloses use of a voice recognition system that responds to and analyzes video data presented in response to prompting of a person. U.S. Pat. No. 5,594,806, issued to Colbert, analyzes the contour of knuckles of a hand that is presented for personal identification. U.S. Pat. No. 5,638,832, issued to Singer et al, discloses provision of a small liquid crystal visual display, implanted just beneath the epidermis in the human skin, to provide a readable display for continuous biosensor information or for human "tagging."

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L16: Entry 1 of 1

File: USPT

Jan 6, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6675095 B1

TITLE: On-board apparatus for avoiding restricted air space in non-overriding mode

Detailed Description Text (30):

To accommodate VFR traffic through certain Class B airspace, such as Seattle, Phoenix and Los Angeles, Class B Airspace VFR Transition Routes were developed. A Class B Airspace VFR Transition Route is defined as a specific flight course depicted on a TAC for transiting a specific Class B airspace. These routes include specific ATC-assigned altitudes, and pilots should obtain an ATC clearance prior to entering Class B airspace on the route. These routes are designed to show the pilot where to position the aircraft outside of, or clear of, the Class B airspace where an ATC clearance can normally be expected with minimal or no delay. Until ATC authorization is received, pilots should remain clear of Class B airspace. On initial contact, pilots should advise ATC of their position, altitude, route name desired, and direction of flight. After a clearance is received, pilot should fly the route as depicted and, most importantly, adhere to ATC instructions.

Detailed Description Text (43):

The '063 patent teaches a data transmission device capable of receiving meteorological information from a ground station. This device locates a zone of meteorological activity, for example, in which there is strong turbulence or considerable icing conditions. When such information is received, the computer executes a pre-loaded algorithm. The algorithm includes the following steps: (1) acquiring data delivered by the data transmission device; (2) delimiting a meteorological zone by a cylindrical volume defined by a horizontal contour and lower and upper altitudes (as shown in FIG. 3); (3) locating the scheduled route 315 by accessing the definition of the scheduled flight plan which is stored in the automatic piloting device; (4) sending a message intended for the display screen so as to warn the pilot that the route 315 to be traveled by the aircraft traverses a zone of meteorological activity; (5) determining an avoidance trajectory such as 340 which passes around the cylindrical volume 305; and (6) in case of autopiloting, executing the avoidance trajectory 340. The computer then stands by again for new information that locates a next zone of meteorological activity to be avoided.

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L17: Entry 1 of 3

File: USPT

Oct 26, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6810310

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6810310 B1

TITLE: Anti-terrorist aircraft pilot sensor system and method

DATE-ISSUED: October 26, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
McBain; Theodore	Tahoe City	CA	96145	

APPL-NO: 10/ 262559 [\[PALM\]](#)

DATE FILED: September 30, 2002

PARENT-CASE:

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS This application is a Continuation-in-part application that claims priority to an earlier filed U.S. Non-Provisional Application 10/251,666 filed Sep. 19, 2002, that claims priority to a U.S. Provisional Application number 60/323,754, filed Sep. 19, 2001.

INT-CL: [07] B64 C 7/00

US-CL-ISSUED: 701/3; 244/118.5

US-CL-CURRENT: 701/3; 244/118.5

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 701/35, 701/3, 701/11, 244/118.5, 244/75R, 340/945, 340/540, 340/573.1, 340/574, 340/426.24, 380/258

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Search Selected

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	PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>4390861</u>	June 1983	Cohen et al.	340/27R
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>4586387</u>	May 1986	Morgan et al.	73/862.05
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>4914721</u>	April 1990	Glaeser et al.	307/116
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5479162</u>	December 1995	Barger et al.	340/945
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5686765</u>	November 1997	Washington	307/10.5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5938706</u>	August 1999	Feldman	701/32
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>6311272</u>	October 2001	Gressel	713/186

<input type="checkbox"/> <u>6348877</u>	February 2002	Berstis et al.	340/980
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>6584383</u>	June 2003	Pippenger	701/3
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>2001/0026316</u>	October 2001	Senatore	348/148
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>2002/0093565</u>	July 2002	Walkins	348/148
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>2002/0111777</u>	August 2002	David	702/189
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>2003/0050745</u>	March 2003	Orton	701/3
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>2003/0052798</u>	March 2003	Hanson	340/945
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>2003/0055540</u>	March 2003	Hansen	701/3
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>2003/0055541</u>	March 2003	Haley	701/11
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>2003/0062447</u>	April 2003	Cordina et al.	244/118.5
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>2003/0093193</u>	May 2003	Pippenger	701/3

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
2584842	January 1965	FR	
2107798	May 1972	FR	
2192343	February 1974	FR	

ART-UNIT: 3661

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Marc-Coleman; Marthe Y.

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Sierra Patent Group, Ltd.

ABSTRACT:

An anti-terrorist aircraft pilot sensor system is disclosed. The anti-terrorist pilot sensor system comprises a pilot sensor and an aircraft central processor unit operatively coupled to the pilot sensor. The aircraft central processor unit includes a transceiver operatively coupled to the aircraft central processor unit. An autopilot of the aircraft is operatively coupled to the aircraft central processor unit. A ground control remote from the aircraft is operatively coupled to the aircraft central processor unit and the ground control includes a transceiver coupled to the ground control. An aircraft override is operatively coupled to the ground control and is operatively coupled to the aircraft central processor unit. A divert element is operatively coupled to the central processor unit and the divert element includes a transceiver. The ground control is in operative communication with the divert element. A protected object including a transceiver and a divert beacon is in operative communication with the divert element. A method of operating an anti-terrorist aircraft pilot sensor system comprises activating the anti-terrorist aircraft pilot sensor system. The method includes detecting a divert beacon transmitted from a protected object. The method includes transmitting a signal from a divert element to a central processor unit of the aircraft that the divert beacon exists. The method includes processing the signal in the central processor unit and activating an aircraft autopilot onto a divert flight path.

14 Claims, 6 Drawing figures

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L20: Entry 9 of 17

File: DWPI

Mar 17, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-128638

DERWENT-WEEK: 200321

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TITLE: Device for controlling the direction of a drilled well, e.g. oil well, includes measuring the direction of the well and changing the orientation of the barrel to change the trajectory

INVENTOR: AMAUDRIC DU CHAFFAUT, B; DU CHAFFAUT, A ; DU CHAFFAUT, B A

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: INST FRANCAIS DU PETROLE (INSF)

PRIORITY-DATA: 1998FR-0008589 (July 3, 1998)

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PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
<input type="checkbox"/> NO 314417 B1	March 17, 2003		000	E21B007/08
<input type="checkbox"/> FR 2780753 A1	January 7, 2000		017	E21B047/00
<input type="checkbox"/> GB 2340153 A	February 16, 2000		000	E21B007/06
<input type="checkbox"/> NO 9903292 A	January 4, 2000		000	E21B007/08
<input type="checkbox"/> CA 2276851 A1	January 3, 2000	F	000	E21B007/08
<input type="checkbox"/> US 6209664 B1	April 3, 2001		000	E21B007/04
<input type="checkbox"/> GB 2340153 B	October 9, 2002		000	E21B007/06
<input type="checkbox"/> IT 1313219 B	June 17, 2002		000	E21B000/00

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
NO 314417B1	July 2, 1999	1999NO-0003292	
NO 314417B1		NO 9903292	Previous Publ.
FR 2780753A1	July 3, 1998	1998FR-0008589	
GB 2340153A	June 29, 1999	1999GB-0015206	
NO 9903292A	July 2, 1999	1999NO-0003292	
CA 2276851A1	June 29, 1999	1999CA-2276851	
US 6209664B1	June 30, 1999	1999US-0343218	
GB 2340153B	June 29, 1999	1999GB-0015206	
IT 1313219B	July 2, 1999	1999IT-MI01463	

INT-CL (IPC): [E21 B 0/00](#); [E21 B 7/04](#); [E21 B 7/06](#); [E21 B 7/08](#); [E21 B 47/00](#); [E21 B 47/022](#)

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: FR 2780753A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - The means of displacement have a separate pusher (7) for each skate whose displacement along the axis of the device makes the skate extend. Each pusher is moved by an activator (9) driven by hydraulic energy supplied by the drilling fluid circulating in the shaft, and the activators include a system (8) of selecting the lack of movement of at least one skate.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A shaft (1) driven in rotation carries a drilling tool (11) fixed to the shaft, a cylindrical body (2) coaxial with the shaft and free to rotate relative to it and at least one skate (3) carried by the body which can displace itself radially. The body includes means of orienting itself by rotating about the shaft, with a fixed ballast along the axis of the body. The activator is an annular piston (9) which displaces along the axis of the body under the effect of differential pressure between the inside of the shaft and the inside of the well. The piston displaces a cylindrical piece in the form of a barrel (8) and has a slot (14) in the direction of the axis of the body which has a size and length corresponding to the pusher of a skate. The slot is orientated with respect to the well by the orientation of the body. The selection system comprises a set of grooves (17) and at least one finger (16) connected to the body. The set of grooves is carried by the barrel and the slot in the barrel is orientated relative to the body by the action of the finger in the grooves. In the absence of fluid flow in the well, the grooves are designed so the barrel always keeps the same position relative to the body. Method for controlling the direction of a drilled well by: fitting a device as described above at the end of the drill string; driving the tool in rotation and injecting a drilling fluid at a flow D_f ; making the flow pass through a sequence between zero flow and a flow D_a less than D_f , so the barrel is orientated in the body and operating at least one skate when the flow reaches D_f . The direction of the well is measured and the orientation of the barrel changed if the trajectory is not correct.

USE - Control of direction of a drilled well.

ADVANTAGE - The device can continue to control the direction of drilling even when the drill string is rotating.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - Longitudinal section of device

Shaft 1

Body 2

Skate 3

Well wall 4

Barrel 8

Annular piston 9

Drilling tool 11

Slot 14

Finger 16

Grooves 17

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: GB 2340153B

EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

NOVELTY - The means of displacement have a separate pusher (7) for each skate whose displacement along the axis of the device makes the skate extend. Each pusher is moved by an activator (9) driven by hydraulic energy supplied by the drilling fluid circulating in the shaft, and the activators include a system (8) of selecting the lack of movement of at least one skate.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A shaft (1) driven in rotation carries a drilling tool (11) fixed to the shaft, a cylindrical body (2) coaxial with the shaft and free to rotate relative to it and at least one skate (3) carried by the body which can displace itself radially. The body includes means of orienting itself by rotating about the shaft, with a fixed ballast along the axis of the body. The activator is an annular piston (9) which displaces along the axis of the body under the effect of differential pressure between the inside of the shaft and the inside of the well. The piston displaces a cylindrical piece in the form of a barrel (8) and has a slot (14) in the direction of the axis of the body which has a size and length corresponding to the pusher of a skate. The slot is orientated with respect to the well by the orientation of the body. The selection system comprises a set of grooves (17) and at least one finger (16) connected to the body. The set of grooves is carried by the barrel and the slot in the barrel is orientated relative to the body by the action of the finger in the grooves. In the absence of fluid flow in the well, the grooves are designed so the barrel always keeps the same position relative to the body. Method for controlling the direction of a drilled well by: fitting a device as described above at the end of the drill string; driving the tool in rotation and injecting a drilling fluid at a flow D_f ; making the flow pass through a sequence between zero flow and a flow D_a less than D_f , so the barrel is orientated in the body and operating at least one skate when the flow reaches D_f . The direction of the well is measured and the orientation of the barrel changed if the trajectory is not correct.

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L20: Entry 8 of 17

File: DWPI

Jun 2, 2004

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2004-442943

DERWENT-WEEK: 200442

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TITLE: Method of introducing a security code with the aid of a touch screen for access to a function, uses stylet to introduce the code on the screen on a wristwatch

INVENTOR: FARINE, P; GAUTHEY, D

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: ASULAB SA (ASUL)

PRIORITY-DATA: 2002EP-0079952 (November 26, 2002)

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PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
<input type="checkbox"/> EP 1424658 A1	June 2, 2004	F	017	G07C009/00

DESIGNATED-STATES: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
EP 1424658A1	October 25, 2003	2003EP-0024617	

INT-CL (IPC): [G07 C 9/00](#)

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 1424658A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - The method includes the steps which consist of placing a finger or a stylet on a touch (4) of the touch screen representing a first reference of a code to compose, to displace the finger or the stylet from the first reference to a touch of a second reference along a determined trajectory (d1,d2) by the microprocessor unit, in order to maintain the finger on the second reference during a predetermined period of time, or to detect a change of trajectory of the finger at the right place of the touch of the second reference to introduce, from the displacement of the finger of the touch from the second reference to a touch of a third reference along a determined trajectory (d3,d4), and to withdraw the finger or the stylet from the touch screen for validating the composed code and access the function, from the apparatus.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The method involves the introduction of a security code with the aid of a touch screen (5) of an electronic device, such as a wristwatch (1),

Slot 14

Finger 16

Grooves 17

US 6209664B

NOVELTY - The means of displacement have a separate pusher (7) for each skate whose displacement along the axis of the device makes the skate extend. Each pusher is moved by an activator (9) driven by hydraulic energy supplied by the drilling fluid circulating in the shaft, and the activators include a system (8) of selecting the lack of movement of at least one skate.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A shaft (1) driven in rotation carries a drilling tool (11) fixed to the shaft, a cylindrical body (2) coaxial with the shaft and free to rotate relative to it and at least one skate (3) carried by the body which can displace itself radially. The body includes means of orienting itself by rotating about the shaft, with a fixed ballast along the axis of the body. The activator is an annular piston (9) which displaces along the axis of the body under the effect of differential pressure between the inside of the shaft and the inside of the well. The piston displaces a cylindrical piece in the form of a barrel (8) and has a slot (14) in the direction of the axis of the body which has a size and length corresponding to the pusher of a skate. The slot is orientated with respect to the well by the orientation of the body. The selection system comprises a set of grooves (17) and at least one finger (16) connected to the body. The set of grooves is carried by the barrel and the slot in the barrel is orientated relative to the body by the action of the finger in the grooves. In the absence of fluid flow in the well, the grooves are designed so the barrel always keeps the same position relative to the body. Method for controlling the direction of a drilled well by: fitting a device as described above at the end of the drill string; driving the tool in rotation and injecting a drilling fluid at a flow D_f ; making the flow pass through a sequence between zero flow and a flow D_a less than D_f , so the barrel is orientated in the body and operating at least one skate when the flow reaches D_f . The direction of the well is measured and the orientation of the barrel changed if the trajectory is not correct.

USE - Control of direction of a drilled well.

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Barrel 8

Annular piston 9

Drilling tool 11

Slot 14

Finger 16

Grooves 17

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.1/4

DERWENT-CLASS: H01 Q49

CPI-CODES: H01-B03B3; H01-B05A;

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L20: Entry 10 of 17

File: DWPI

Sep 7, 1993

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1993-317976

DERWENT-WEEK: 200060

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TITLE: Pattern data prepn. process for electronic pattern knitting machine - including process of inserting idle course when no colour data is supplied

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: FUKUHARA SEIKI SEISAKUSHO (FUKUN)

PRIORITY-DATA: 1991JP-0059420 (February 28, 1991)

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PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
<input type="checkbox"/> JP 05230743 A	September 7, 1993		013	D04B015/78
<input type="checkbox"/> JP 3108452 B2	November 13, 2000		008	D04B015/84

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP 05230743A	February 28, 1991	1991JP-0059420	
JP 3108452B2	February 28, 1991	1991JP-0059420	
JP 3108452B2		JP 5230743	Previous Publ.

INT-CL (IPC): D04B 15/78; D04B 15/84

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 05230743A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Process obtains combined data by synthesising knit and tack data by a computer. Knitting is made possible by distributing colour data by inserting idle course when colour data is not stored in the yarn feed fingers of limited numbers. When unnecessary feed yarn not making knit seam exists no-colour is set to the memory and deletes it automatically and causes colour data automatically. Priority colours are designated to individual yarn feed finger when required.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The machine knits without changing image of pattern automatically by inserting idle feeder course, etc. so knitting can have a complicated colour arrangement.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 05230743A

EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/5

DERWENT-CLASS: F04 T01 X25
CPI-CODES: F02-B01; F02-B03B;
EPI-CODES: T01-J10G; X25-T02;

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File: DWPI

Feb 22, 1989

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1989-055224

DERWENT-WEEK: 198908

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TITLE: Processing screw inside barrel for breaking up material - where barrel has projecting pins which have one flat or recessed side and central bore for feeding gas, etc.

INVENTOR: SCHUMACHER, H

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: DIEHL GLAESER HILTL (DIEHN), SCHUMACHER H (SCHUI)

PRIORITY-DATA: 1987EP-0112120 (August 21, 1987)

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PATENT-FAMILY:

	PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
<input type="checkbox"/>	EP 303728 A	February 22, 1989	G	009	
<input type="checkbox"/>	DE 3772991 G	October 17, 1991		000	
<input type="checkbox"/>	EP 303728 B	September 11, 1991		000	
<input type="checkbox"/>	US 4960328 A	October 2, 1990		000	

DESIGNATED-STATES: BE DE FR GB IT NL SE BE DE FR GB IT NL SE

CITED-DOCUMENTS: DE 1201041; DE 2230530 ; DE 2335385 ; DE 3150766 ; DE 3613612 ; FR 2917635 ; GB 2059864 ; US 3169752 ; US 4155690 ; US 4538917 ; US 4657499 ; FR 2197635

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
EP 303728A	August 21, 1987	1987EP-0112120	
US 4960328A	August 19, 1988	1988US-0234041	

INT-CL (IPC): B01F 7/08; B29B 7/42; B29C 47/66; B30B 11/24

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 303728A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Equipment of extruding, expanding and/or heating materials/mixtures feeds the material/mix by a conveying screw continuously from the inlet through to the outlet, treating it as required in respect of processing time, pressure, temp., reagents, additives etc. For the processing concerned the equipment has feeders for fluids; scrapers (or similar) loosen the material while it is passing through the

system and are fixed to the inside wall for the purpose, extending to near the screw shaft.

The scrapers are in the shape of cylindrical pins which are flattened or recessed along one side as far as the end; they have at least one centre bore and transverse bores lead from this. These pins are mounted on or in the barrel of the screw; during operations they can be turned externally about their axes at right angles to the direction of material feed.

ADVANTAGE - The design of the "scrapers" produces a high energy operation of the screw. It produces an efficient mixing effect and hence an optimal processing action. Their positions can be adjusted during operation so as to achieve (e.g.) max. mixing, turbulence etc.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 303728B

EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

Appts for extruding, expanding and/or thermally processing food, feeding stuff, fertilisers or oil-bearing seeds and oleaginous fruits, the material or mixt to be treated being conveyed continuously in a closed system equipped with a worm conveyor from the entrance of the system to the discharge while being treated under the process conditions provided for like residence time, pressure, temp, reaction components, additives a.s.o.; supply elements for fluids being provided for performing the reactions, conversions or only blendings; and so-called stripping fingers (1) being present, the angles of incidence (alpha) of which can be changed from outside, for loosening the or mixt in the course of its travel through the system and which therefor reach vertically from their attachment to the inside wall of the appts to the vicinity of the worm rotation shaft (14), characterised in that the stripping fingers (1) are cylinder-shaped pin bodies with flattenings or recesses (4') reaching to the end surface (5), in the direction of the worm shaft (14); that the stripping fingers (1) have at least one central bore (6); that side bores (8) extend from the central bore (6) in horizontal, ascending or descending direction; and that the flattenings or recesses (4') amt to a max of 85%, in particular between 45% and 70% of the cross sectional area of the stripping fingers. (12pp)

US 4960328A

An extruding, expanding and/or thermal treatment appts. fed by a feed screw in a closed system including scraper fingers for breaking up material is provided. The fingers extend from attachment on a jacket up to the vicinity of a rotary shaft of the screw. Each scraper finger has a pin defining a longitudinal axis and includes a recess extending in a direction toward the rotary shaft up to an end face of the pin body in the vicinity of the shaft. At least one centre bore and side bores issue from the centre bore and the pin body is asymmetrical to the longitudinal axis. The fingers mount in a casing of the appts. for rotation from outside the appts. around there axes during running.

ADVANTAGE - Improved power yield is provided (8pp)1

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/5

DERWENT-CLASS: A32 D14 P71

CPI-CODES: A10-E01; A11-A02; A11-A03A; A11-B06B; A11-B07; D05-A03C;

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